

WEEKLY CROP BULLETIN

CORRESPONDENTS SHOW THE CONDITIONS FROM VARIOUS SECTIONS OF THE TERRITORY.

Santa Fe, N. M., June 23.—The temperature has averaged considerably below normal, the closing day being quite cool. Beneficial showers occurred at the beginning and ending of the week, these were heavy in localities, principally in the northern districts. Several counties were again favored with light showers, but the western parts of McKinley, Valencia and Socorro counties remain dry, and forest fires continue in the Gila reserve, causing the loss of much valuable timber. Considerable timber has also been lost through the drought.

Small irrigated areas are doing quite well and there is generally a slight improvement in the condition of corn, wheat, oats, beans and peas. Further planting is reported in unirrigated districts which have been favored by rains, especially in northern and central counties, and the general tone of reports is more cheerful. Alfalfa harvest continues in the higher districts.

The showers have been especially beneficial to stock and range; northern counties report grass growing nicely and stock improving rapidly; other districts generally report improvement, and slow growth of grass, while stock losses continue to decrease. Shearing is progressing in the northern counties, with light clip owing to the poor condition of sheep.

The following extracts are taken from the reports of correspondents:
Abiquiu.—Henry Grant—Good rains, grass beginning to look very favorable for stock; some crops in vicinity look good; warm days, cool nights.

Albany.—H. M. Hanson—Frequent showers throughout the week and grass growing finely; drought conditions at an end, although rains have been local and in some places scant; shearing well under way; light first crop of alfalfa being cut; rainfall, 2.01 inches.

Amazilia, Texas.—U. S. Weather Bureau—Vegetation doing well; rainfall of the week (2.56 inches) did much good.

Angus.—G. L. Bradford—Several good showers during past week; grass beginning to grow and stock looking better.

Arabella.—A. M. Richardson—Still dry, but showers in vicinity; little vegetation yet; about a fourth of scrub oak budding, probably one-half dead.

Aurora.—J. C. Lincro—Good showers first of week, with some hail; getting dry again, but grass and crops somewhat improved; good range in timber in the mountains, but poor in open places.

Corro.—B. D. Leon—No crops in this vicinity, little water for domestic purposes.

Chacon.—E. M. Lucero—Light showers, but not sufficient to start wheat and oats, which have nearly died out; cattle in good condition in mountains; water in streams very low.

Chico.—H. B. Masten—Almost daily local showers in this part; cattle putting on flesh and gardens growing nicely.

Chimayo.—Jose P. Trujillo—Showers first of week; alfalfa good in this vicinity, and wheat and oats look nice.

Cooney.—A. G. Morrow—No rain the past week; range stock in poor condition; light crop of fruit promised.

Deming.—C. B. Bonworth—Few showers reported in county; insufficient for range, and stock suffering; rainfall, 0.35 inch.

Elizabethtown.—George E. Beecher—Good rains first of week; stock in fair condition, considering long, droughty crop year.

El Rito.—P. Lopez—Good rains in mountains previous week and water in aqueduct increased somewhat; still dry on plains and in valleys; little wind.

Fort Wingate.—John Woodgate—Another dry, windy week, without rainfall, leaving conditions unchanged; prospects gloomy for farmers and ranchmen.

Fraser.—J. R. Milligan—Light showers close of previous week; crops in good condition; alfalfa in bloom and being harvested; corn and oats doing finely; good stream of water in creek, but scarcely elsewhere; sheep, cattle and horses in fair condition.

Galinas Springs.—Frank H. Clark—Grass growing nicely from late showers; cattle improving.

Gilchrist.—Geo. A. Viles—Still dry, not enough moisture to lay dirt; stock in very poor condition; rain in vicinity on the Pecos and Canyonito; cool and partly cloudy weather; no grass on range.

Golden.—R. M. Carley—Frequent showers, refreshing valleys and doing considerable good to stock range; grass doing well, but more rain needed.

Hobart.—W. H. Hough—Heavy rain with hail night of 21st; some damage to corn and tender vegetables, and has improved conditions on the range.

Laguna.—Gus Weiss—Still dry; warm days and cool nights; much cloudy weather, but little rain; some water from springs for irrigation and wheat and corn doing well, but other crops will be a failure; stock losses still continue.

Las Lunas.—Ernest S. Swift—Light showers troubling vegetation a little, but not sufficient; early peaches small and rather poor, other fruits at a stand still.

Las Vegas.—Wm. Curtis—Hail—Light showers first of week.

Lincoln.—Geo. A. Peter—Heavy showers the 20th; some grass starting and some plowing and plauting

being done on dry ranches; probably one-third of middle age timber has died; stock generally picking up.

Miera.—Frank Miera—Good rains during week, conditions on range changed; grass growing rapidly and stock improving fast; some farming being done; wool clip thus far very light, as sheep are poor.

Maxwell City.—Wm. French—Good growing week, with nice showers; first crop of alfalfa being harvested; rainfall, 0.20 inch.

Mineral Hill.—W. M. Nelson—A light rain on the 21st, but not sufficient to do much good.

Mogollon.—W. Irvin Moore—Several light rains first of week, but not enough to distinguish large forest fires in vicinity (Gila forest reserve); much valuable timber being destroyed; grass still poor and stock continues to die; more rain needed.

Mountainair.—John W. Corbett—Grass and all vegetation growing fast; showers Sunday afternoon seemed heavier west and south; some localities drought still unbroken; rainfall, 0.24 inch.

Oente.—J. J. Nell—Good local showers and range much improved; little water in ponds or lakes, much more needed; very cool nights, with frost on mountains sufficient to damage potato crop.

Ojo Caliente.—A. Joseph—Recent showers highly beneficial to growing crops and ranges; wheat, corn, peas and beans look promising; first crop will be light; stock range in fair condition.

Penasco.—Ramon Sanchez—Cool weather and crops retarded by lack of moisture; water in Penasco very low; without rain soon crops in valley will be total failure; stock looking fairly good.

Pineau.—L. B. Robinson—Rainfall a fourth of an inch; weather pleasant and corn growing fairly; if showers continue fruit will be fair; no change in general situation.

Quanta.—Antonio J. Gomez—Nice showers and crops look good; some wind and hail previous week.

Rio.—Samuel Dean—Little growth except where irrigated, owing to protracted drought; one shower during the week.

San Rafael.—Dr. Chas. M. Grover—Alfalfa cutting in progress, and yield appears fair; little rain or wind; rainfall, 0.07 inch.

Santa Fe.—U. S. Weather Bureau—Week closed cool, with heavy showers, greatly improving conditions in the valley; small garden patches and fruits doing fairly well; range not started; rainfall, 1.14 inches.

Sapello.—W. A. D. Rivera—Good showers at close of previous week and first of this; crops doing well; grass coming up rapidly.

Sedona.—Calisto Montoya—Weather dry and hot, no rainfall; much damage to crops by high winds.

Truchas.—S. Martinez—No rain and things very dry; planting impossible; no grass, and sheep and goats very poor; wheat, oats nor alfalfa and ranchmen much in need of rain.

Twining.—August Bernad—Little snow late winter and creek very low; some water in Rio Hondo for irrigation; but Laguna, Pueblo and Tans creeks very low; irrigated crops look good, but dry farming lands poor or barren; good local showers previous week; San Anton settlement somewhat better off, but conditions near Tans very bad; little rain and no water for irrigation.

Vernado.—H. W. Adams—Local showers first of week, but rain still badly needed in localities; nights cool and grass growing slowly.

White Oaks.—John A. Brown—Good local showers the first of the week.

Wagon Mound.—J. L. Gunn—Good rains and stock doing well; weather cool and crops growing slowly—H. J. Mason—Good rains middle of week, and country looking fine; with favorable weather there will be a very good range for sheep within a week.

(CHARLES E. LINNEY,
Section Director.)

GOT THE CHECK CASHED.

Confidence Man's Bright Scheme Gets Indorsement.

"You will notice," said a city detective the other day, "that nearly all merchants instead of simply indorsing a check prefix for deposit with a rubber stamp and give the name of the bank. Cleveland merchants have learned this after an experience that cost one of them \$600.

"A man walked into a jewelry store and selected a \$125 watch, left a check for \$600, drawn on an out-of-town bank, with the instructions that the watch be regulated, and that he would come after it and his change a week later. On returning he was informed that his check was no good.

"Well, that's strange," he said. "It's the second time the bank has done that thing to me. But here's the money for your watch, and he counted out \$125 in currency and started for the door. 'Oh, yes,' he said, turning around, 'you had better give me that check.' It was willingly handed over to him. On the back was the jeweler's simple indorsement. With this the man went into a bank, got it cashed and was never heard of afterward."

Dead Body Found.

Two sheep herders Monday afternoon discovered the body of a man lying dead just north of Ortiz station. They notified Jose Simon Gonzalez, justice of the peace of precinct No. 7, Santa Fe county, who was passing. Mr. Gonzalez took the body to Corral where it was interred. The man was evidently an American and had been around Madrid and Ortiz for some days, apparently demented. A few nickels were found on his person but nothing leading to his identification.

Mrs. J. H. Martin, who resides at the north end of First street on the Mountain road, had a coat killed last night by a passenger train. Mrs. Martin will at once place her claim for the loss before the proper railroad officials.

ANCIENT HISTORY OF NEW MEXICO

One of the most interesting historical narratives that has ever been written, is that of Pedro Castaneda, a common soldier in the expedition which was led into what is now the southwestern portion of the United States, from the City of Mexico, by Coronado, 1540-42. George Parker Winship has made a translation of old Castaneda's Relacion de la Jornada de Cibola which has just been published in a new volume by A. S. Barnes & Co., of New York. This translation was first printed in the fourteenth annual report of the bureau of American ethnology, a volume which has long been out of print. As the price of the present issue is only \$1 it is now within the reach of everyone who is interested in the history of the southwest. The title under which the book appears is "The Journey of Coronado."

It is a quaint and naive recital, and very valuable, giving as it does, the first really reliable description of the southwest, its inhabitants and productions, and telling the story of one of the most remarkable explorations in the history of our country. This was seventy-five years before the English succeeded in establishing themselves upon the northeastern coast of North America.

One of the main objects of the expedition was the conquest of the seven cities of Cibola (Zuni), these being then considered, from earlier reports by Cabeza de Vaca and Frey Marcos de Niza, the repositories of vast wealth. The invading army was made up of two hundred and fifty horsemen, seventy-five Spanish foot soldiers, three hundred or more native allies, and upward of a thousand negro and Indian servants.

A good portion of the Relacion is of very considerable interest to people of New Mexico, and numerous quotations from that portion of the narrative which has to do with this territory and surrounding states are given. The book opens with an account of the reports spread abroad in Mexico by Cabeza de Vaca and his three companions, one of whom was the negro Estevan, upon his arriving in that country after four years wandering across the continent. In 1536, that there were rich cities to the north, spoken of as the Seven Cities of Cibola (Zuni), in which there was much gold to be had for the taking. These reports were to a certain extent, confirmed in 1539 by Frey Marcos de Niza, who had been sent with the negro Estevan to verify them if possible. So it was in high hope that the little army set forth toward the mystic north. Modern investigation has proved that the report made by Frey Marcos de Niza was true, but the extravagant hopes of the explorers would not permit them to accept it at its face value. Reaching Cibola (Zuni) Castaneda describes it as "A little, crowded village looking as if it had been crumpled all up together. It is a village of about 200 warriors, three and four stories high, with the houses small and having only a few rooms." It seems there was opposition on the part of the Indians. He says, "These folks waited for the army, drawn up by divisions in front of the village. When they refused to have peace on the terms, the interpreters extended to them, but appeared defiant, the Santiago (war cry) was sounded and they were at once put to flight. The Spaniards then attacked the village which was taken with not a little difficulty. During the attack they knocked the general down with a large stone and would have killed him but for Don Garcia Lopez de Cardenas and Hernandez de Alvarado, who threw themselves above him and drew him away, receiving the blows of the stones, which were not a few. But the first party of the Spaniards could not be resisted, and in less than an hour they entered the village and captured it. They discovered food there, which was the thing they were most in need of. After this the whole province was at peace."

This was the first battle upon New Mexico soil, fought between the invaders and the Indians.

Only a portion of Coronado's forces took part in this affair, the rest being still far back upon the route of march.

About this time the feeling in the army against Frey Marcos de Niza became so intense that he deemed it best to go back to Mexico with Juan Gallego, who carried dispatches to Mendoza. Doubtless the disappointment at not finding gold and precious stones was keen.

From this place various exploring parties were sent out. One under Captain Melchior Diaz. "After going toward the north and west about 150 leagues, came to a province of exceedingly tall and strong men, like giants. They are naked. When they carry anything, they can take a load of more than three or four hundred pounds of weight on their head. On account of the great cold, they carry a firebrand in the hand when they go from one place to another, with which they warm the other hand and the body as well." Heavener thinks these were the ancestors of the Yuma Indians.

Speaking of the Mogul villages Castaneda writes: "The general had sent Pedro de Torar to these villages with seventeen horsemen and three or four foot soldiers. Juan de Padilla, a Franciscan friar, who had been a fighting man in his youth, went with them." These people had heard that Cibola had been taken and refused to treat with the Spaniards. "Fray Juan, fretted by the time that was being wasted in talking to them, said to the captain: 'To tell the truth I do not know why we came here. When the men heard this they gave the Santiago so suddenly that they ran down many Indians, and the others fled to the town in confusion. Some indeed did not have a chance to do this, so

quickly did the people in the village come out with presents, asking for peace. The presents were: Some cotton cloth, although not much, because they do not make it in that district. They also gave him some dressed skins and corn meal, and pine nuts and corn and birds of the country. After they presented some turquoise, but not many." The following is his description of the Grand Canyon: "It seemed to be more than three or four leagues in an air line across to the other bank of the stream which flowed between them. They spent three days on this bank looking for a passage down to the river, which looked from above as if the water was six feet above, although the Indians said it was half a league wide." Two of them made an attempt, but failed to get down to the water. Some Indians from the east drew for them a picture of a buffalo, which animal lived in their country. Captain Alvarado was sent to look into this, and in five days reached a village which was on a rock called Acoma (Acoma), having a population of about 200 men. These people were robbers feared by the whole country round about. These people came down to the plain ready to fight, and would not listen to any argument. However, a peace was patched up. From there they went to a province three days distant, called "Tiguex." The present site of Bernadillo. Alvarado sent messengers back from here to advise the general to come and winter in this country. Five days from here he came to Cleyue (Pecos), a very strong village four stories high. They made many presents of cloth and turquoise. They talked here "with an Indian slave," who "told them so many and such great things about the wealth of gold and silver in his country" that they "returned to report the rich news to the general. They called the Indian 'Turk' because he looked like one."

This man, through his lies, led them far out into the plains in search of Quivira, the "Golden City," which was a pure fabrication.

The army now marched to Tiguex (Bernadillo), where they spent the winter. Here they had a great deal of difficulty with the Indians through various misunderstandings, and underwent a very severe winter. Don Garcia Lopez de Cardenas, through a misunderstanding of orders, killed 200 Indians after they had surrendered, which made it practically impossible to treat with them thereafter with any degree of safety. Several of the villages were stormed, and there was blood and destruction on the Rio Grande.

As soon as spring opened the army started for Quivira and the buffalo plains, passing Cleyue (Pecos), "after ten days more they came to some settlements of people who lived like Arabs, and who are called 'Quecheris' in that region. They had seen the cows for two days. These folks lived in tents made of the tanned skins of the cows. They travel around near the cows killing them for food. They said that there was a very large river over where the sun came from." Further on, while marching, "they came across so many animals that those who were on the advance guard killed a large number of bulls." After beating about upon the great plains in every direction and finding nothing, they put the "Turk" to death and returned to Tiguex."

For a long time the general feigned sickness, allowing no one to approach him; his disappointment and grief were so keen. His return to Mexico was inglorious.

This book was first printed shortly after 1590, and is a very valuable contribution to the history of the person, who is interested in the history of the southwest and of New Mexico in particular.

CIVIL SERVICE POSITIONS

The United States civil service commission announces an examination on July 13, 1904, to secure eligibles from which to make certification to fill two vacancies in the position of aid, at \$600 per annum each, and two vacancies in the position of laboratory apprentice, at \$540 per annum each, in the bureau of standards, department of commerce and labor, and other similar vacancies as they may occur in that bureau.

The United States civil service commission announces that the examination announced for assistant in the Philippine service, on June 22-23, has been postponed to July 13-14, 1904, to secure eligibles from which to make certification, especially of persons qualified in bookkeeping, finance, chemistry, civil engineering, electrical engineering, agriculture, and the Spanish language, at salaries of from \$1,200 to \$1,400 per annum, in the Philippine service, and similar vacancies at they may occur in that service. Women will not be admitted to this examination, except that the wives, immediate relatives, or fiancées of men examined at the same time for, appointed to, or already employed in the Philippine service may be examined; and if they pass, they will be preferred in appointments, provided the men through whom examination is allowed have been selected. Each of such applicants should state definitely in her application the name, address, and relationship of the person through whom examinations is claimed, in order that there may be no delay in certification when the rating of the papers is considered.

The United States civil service commission announces that the examination for teacher in the Philippine service, on June 22-23, 1904, has been postponed to July 13-14, 1904, to secure eligibles from which to make certification to fill existing vacancies and vacancies as they may occur in the position of teacher in the Philippine service. The salary of this position ranges from \$900 to \$1,200 per annum and will be based upon the experience and the relative standing in the examination. As the commission has experienced considerable difficulty in securing eligibles for this position, qualified persons are urged to enter the examination. Women will not be admitted to this examination, except that the wives, immediate relatives, or fiancées of men examined at the same time for, appointed to, or already employed in the Philippine service may be examined; and if they pass, they will be preferred in appointments, provided the men through whom examination is allowed have been selected. Each of such applicants should state definitely in her application the name, address, and relationship of the person through whom examinations is claimed, in order that there may be no delay in certification when the rating of the papers is considered.

Applicants should at once apply either to the United States civil service commission, Washington, D. C., or to the secretary of the local board of examiners, for application forms. No application will be accepted unless properly executed and filed with the commission at Washington prior to the hour of closing business on July 12, 1904. In applying for these examinations the exact title as given should be used in the applications.

WILSON IS COMING.

Santa Fe Strike Leader Will Take Charge at Topeka.

From now on there will be something doing in strike circles, says the Topeka States Journal. T. L. Wilson, fourth vice president of the International Association of Machinists, and the man who is thought by many to be responsible for the trouble now existing between the Santa Fe railroad and the union, will arrive tomorrow to take charge of the local strikers. This was given out today by A. E. Ireland, general organizer for the American Federation of Labor, who now has charge of the work which will be taken up by Mr. Wilson tomorrow. Mr. Ireland will leave in about a week for a trip of investigation over the company's lines, and during his absence all local business of the union will be in the hands of Mr. Wilson.

There are now four men at work on the lines of the Santa Fe in the interests of the International Association of Machinists. These are J. D. Buckalew, M. J. Delaney, A. E. Ireland and T. L. Wilson. J. D. Buckalew and Mr. Delaney have charge of the coast lines, but Mr. Buckalew is seriously sick at San Bernardino, Cal., and the heaviest part of the work will be taken up by Mr. Wilson tomorrow. Mr. Ireland will leave in about a week for a trip of investigation over the company's lines, and during his absence all local business of the union will be in the hands of Mr. Wilson.

Thomas L. Wilson, who will take charge of the local business of the union tomorrow, was an international representative of the union on the lines of the Santa Fe something over a year ago, and it was at this time that he made several speeches, the character of which are said to have been very effective toward bringing about the ill-feeling which caused the strike. Of all the strike leaders he is the one most disliked by the officials of the Santa Fe, and it is said that his own men's feelings towards him is not very friendly. One thing is certain, however. He is the most strenuous of all the machinist leaders, and, in the words of one of the local men, "there will be something doing after his arrival."

Upon leaving the lines of the Santa Fe about three months ago Wilson went to the lines of the Denver & Rio Grande and from that road to the Louisville & Nashville. He then went to Washington, the headquarters of the union, and stayed there until ordered to Topeka Saturday night. He will come direct from Washington and will arrive in Topeka some time tomorrow afternoon.

WILL BE BUILT

THE HONDO RESERVOIR ORDERED TO BE BUILT BY THE GOVERNMENT.

The Hondo reservoir will be built at once, says the Roswell Register. The good news was received in Roswell last Saturday, and the city has been rejoicing for the past week. The news came in the shape of a letter to Engineer W. M. Reed. The letter was as follows: "Washington, D. C., June 13, 1904. W. M. Reed, Reclamation Engineer, Roswell, N. M. 'Dear Sir:—I have received the report of the Board of Consulting Engineers on the Hondo project in which its construction is recommended. You will please arrange for the purchase of the reservoir site as authorized by the secretary of the interior. * * * Have the papers prepared and passed on by some competent attorney, and send them to Washington for approval. * * * It should be made known that the board has recommended that the irrigation area be limited to 10,000 acres of land on account of the limited water supply, and that they estimate the cost at \$275,000. Respectfully, A. P. DAVIS, Acting Chief Engineer."

When the papers on the purchase of the site are received from Washington, the contracts will be advertised for and soon work will be begun, and before a great while the actual work will be completed and Roswell will be ready for the water to be turned on. The contracts will be six in number, so that they may be more readily handled by local parties. This means that a great part of the money expended for the construction of the reservoir will be turned loose in Roswell. This will help conditions greatly, but the best thing will be when the land under the reservoir has been placed in cultivation. This means additional people to Roswell to the betterment of business conditions in the city.

Night Was Her Terror.

"I would cough nearly all night," writes Mrs. Chas. Applegate, of Alexandria, Ind., "and could hardly get any sleep. I had consumption so bad that if I walked a block I would cough and spit blood, but, when all other medicines failed, three \$1.00 bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery wholly cured me and I gained 55 pounds." It's absolutely guaranteed to cure Coughs, Colds, La Grippe, Bronchitis and all Throat and Lung Troubles. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at all druggists.

REDUCTION IN TAX LEVY

MADE BY AUDITOR SARGENT FOR ALL TERRITORIAL PURPOSES.

Auditor W. G. Sargent, after careful consideration and investigation of tax matters and tax schedules, yesterday forenoon decided to decrease the territorial tax levy for the year 1904, from fifteen and a half mills on the dollar for the year 1919 to fourteen mills on the dollar for the year 1904, provided this levy would result in bringing into the territorial treasury from each county the necessary quota of the amount necessary for the maintenance and operation of the territorial administration. This naturally will mean a very gratifying and a considerable reduction in the taxes to be paid by the people for the fifty-sixth fiscal year, which commences December 1, 1904. Under the new financial law enacted by the Thirty-fifth Legislature among the several counties according to the taxable property returned is made by the auditor for the funds necessary for the expenses of the territory for each fiscal year. Careful figuring and the fact that during the past year and since the law creating the office of traveling auditor went into effect, that collections have been larger and more satisfactory in every way and have been more promptly and honestly turned into the territorial treasury than ever before, have enabled the auditor to take this very beneficial step.

Yesterday Auditor Sargent addressed the chairman of each board of county commissioners in the territory a circular letter giving the information of this reduction. In territorial tax levies and informing each official of the amount necessary under the law to be contributed by his county for the territorial treasury.

The letter reads: Auditor's Office, Santa Fe, N. M., June 25th, 1904. Hon. Board County Commissioners, Bernadillo county.

Gentlemen: After careful investigation, I have ascertained that the tax returns for the last six months indicate that the tax levy fixed for the fifty-sixth fiscal year, can be reduced to fourteen mills on the dollar, you are authorized to make your levy for territorial purposes to correspond with this amount. In the event that such levy will produce for territorial purposes not less than \$22,736, as indicated in my letter of April 5, 1904.

Respectfully yours, W. G. SARGENT, Territorial Auditor.

Safeguard to Children.

Notwithstanding all that is done by boards of health and charitably inclined persons, the death rate among small children is very high during the hot weather of the summer months in the large cities. There is not probably one case of bowel complaint in a hundred, however, that could not be cured by the timely use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Mr. Frank Higgs, of Franklin, N. Y., in speaking of this remedy said: "I have found it expedient to have a supply of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea remedy on hand. It has been a family safeguard and while especially beneficial to children, it is equally good in adult cases. I recommend it cheerfully and without reservation." For sale by all druggists.

A MILLION DOLLAR TRANSFER

The announcement is made that the estate of H. E. Lantry has disposed of all contracts, including all work on the Helen cut off and the China Basin, held with the Santa Fe Railway company, as well as all equipment, to Charles J. Lantry, a brother of the late H. E. Lantry, and formerly of the firm of H. Lantry Sons, and C. H. Sharpe, a well known railroad contractor.

The old firm of H. Lantry Sons is without doubt the best known of all railroad contractors and can be counted on under the guidance of Messrs Lantry and Sharpe, to secure the monopoly of all contract work on the Santa Fe.

U. H. Briggs & Co. and S. Vann & Son. ask the readers of this paper who are suffering with indigestion or dyspepsia to call on them at once and get a bottle of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. If you know the value of this remedy as we know it, you would not suffer another day. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is a thorough digestant and tissue-building tonic as well. It is endorsed personally by hundreds of people whom it has cured of indigestion, dyspepsia, palpitation of the heart, and stomach troubles generally. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure digests what you eat. It is pleasant, palatable and strengthening.

COL. THOMAS SEDGWICK

HE DIED IN SAN DIEGO, CAL., THE OTHER DAY.

Col. Thomas S. Sedgwick, who years ago was stationed in this city as the land commissioner of the old Atlantic & Pacific Railway company, died at San Diego, Cal., the other day. He was 74 years of age at the time of his death and had made his home in that city since 1892. He had been in poor health for the past three years. The deceased was born in Zanesville, Ohio, and was a descendant from a professional family, his father, grandfather and a great grandfather, as well as several others of their family, having been noted clergymen and teachers. Col. Sedgwick began his professional experience in 1852, and was engaged in several railroads previous to the war of the rebellion. He enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirtieth Ohio Infantry, and was rapidly promoted until he became lieutenant colonel of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Ohio Infantry, and participated in command of his regiment, in the capture of Richmond. He went with the Twenty-fifth corps, General Godfrey Wurtzel commanding, to Texas in 1865, and served there till May, 1867, commanding a part of the Texas frontier for nearly a year.

In 1867 Colonel Sedgwick was connected with the survey of the Kansas Pacific railroad from near Fort Riley, Kansas, over the Santa Fe trail, now known as the Santa Fe route. At Los Angeles he met General W. S. Rosecrans, his former army commander. He had studied the question of transcontinental railroads and convinced Col. Sedgwick of the advantages of San Diego as the best available Pacific terminus. In 1868 Col. Sedgwick became interested with General Rosecrans in the road from San Diego to Yuma, and in the absence of General Rosecrans he combined with the Memphis and El Paso road at Texas, which was under the leadership of General Fremont. As a result of this combination the Texas road sent Col. Sedgwick out to California in 1869 to make a survey and location of the road from San Diego to Yuma, by the direct route, which was done, demonstrating the practicality and feasibility of the route. His articles on the subject attracted the attention of eastern capitalists, who were instrumental in finally establishing a railroad terminus on the bay of San Diego.

Col. Sedgwick had a wife and two children who died during the civil war.

Cured of Chronic Diarrhoea After Ten Years of Suffering.

"I wish to say a few words in praise of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," says Mrs. Mattie Burge, of Martinsville, Va., "I suffered from chronic diarrhoea for ten years and during that time tried various medicines without obtaining any permanent relief. Last summer one of my children was taken with cholera morbus, and I procured a bottle of this remedy. Only two doses were required to give her entire relief. I then decided to try the medicine myself, and did not use all of one bottle before I was well and I have never since been troubled with that complaint. One cannot say too much in favor of that wonderful medicine." This remedy is for sale by all druggists.

The "Mollie Gibson" silver sugar set is one of the features of the Colorado display in the Mines and Metallurgy palace at the World's fair. The sugar set came from the "Mollie Gibson" mine, and is nearly pure silver. It weighs 397 pounds, and if coined would make \$550 silver dollars.

One Lady's Recommendation Sold Fifty Boxes of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets.

I have, I believe, sold fifty boxes of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets on the recommendation of one lady here, who first bought a box of them about a year ago.